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Finnegan Henderson Farabow Garrett & Dunner 901 New York Avenue NW Washington, DC 20001-4413				KURTZ, BENJAMIN M
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/552,629	TRYGGVASON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BENJAMIN KURTZ	1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-60 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 61-69 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-60 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 October 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Claims 61-69 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 6/24/08. Applicant argued groups I, II and III have unity of invention because they contain the same special technical feature, the filter of claim 1. The filter of Kahana anticipates the filter of claim1, therefore the technical feature common to all groups is not a special technical feature. The limitation in claim 1 of the filter having a particulate material is a recitation of intended use and does not add any structural limitations to the filter.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-60 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-25 of copending Application No. 10/552631. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the copending application contains the same subject matter of a filter having slit like openings therein being included in a filter cartridge.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

3. Applicant is advised that should claims 24-43 be found allowable, claims 44-60 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Page 6 of the specification makes reference to specific claim numbers. Claim numbers may change during prosecution.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: There is a typographical error in line 5 of the claim and it should read "...at least one slit-shaped..."

Claim 35 is objected to because of the following informalities: There is a typographical error and the claim should read "... the first extension extends towards..."

Claim 38 is objected to because of the following informalities: There is a typographical error in line 4 of the claim and it should read "...a minimum value at one of the ends..."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-22, 27 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "the first extension" and "the second extension" in lines 6 and 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For examination purposes the slit shaped opening is assumed to have a first extension and a second extension.

Claims 4, 27 and 47 recite the second extension is equal to or less than 0.1 or 0.08 mm. It is unclear what dimension the second extension is equal to or less than. For examination purposes the second extension taken to be equal to or less than 0.1mm.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102 and 103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 9-12, 14, 15, 23, 24, 32-35, 37, 44 and 52-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kahana US 5 637 214.**

Claim 1, Kahana teaches a filter (60) including at least one slit shaped opening (64) having a first and second extension, the second extension being substantially perpendicular to a filter direction and to a first extension wherein a second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 2-4). The recitation of the filter being for a cartridge containing a particular material is a recitation of intended use that does not further structurally limit the filter.

Claims 9-12, 14, 15, Kahana further teaches the first extension is perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 2-4); the filter includes a filter element (62), wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 2-4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 2-4); the first extension of each slit shaped opening extend in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 2-4); the filter element has a conical shape (fig. 2-4); and the filter includes a peripheral support portion (42) connected to the filter element (fig. 2).

Claim 23, Kahana teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet, an outlet and at least a first filter (62) arranged at the outlet wherein the filter includes at least one slit shaped opening (64) which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is shorter than the first extension (fig. 2-4). The recitation of the

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cartridge containing a particulate material is a recitation of intended use and does not further structurally limit the cartridge.

Claim 24, Kahana further teaches a second filter (34) arranged at the inlet, the second filter includes at least one slit shaped opening (48), which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 2).

Claims 32-35, 37, Kahana further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 2-4); the filter includes a filter element (62) wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 2-4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 2-4); the first extension extends towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 3-4); and the filter element of the second filter has a conical shape (fig. 2).

Claim 44, Kahana teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet, an outlet and at least a second filter (34) arranged at the inlet wherein the second filter includes at least one slit shaped opening, which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 2).

Claims 52-56, Kahana further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 2); the filter includes a filter element (50) wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 2,4); the filter includes a

plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 2,4); the first extension of each opening extends in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 2,4); and the filter element has a conical shape (fig. 2).

8. Claims 1, 9-13, 23 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by O'Brien et al. US 1 932 117.

Claim 1, O'Brien teaches a filter including at least one slit shaped opening (15) having a first and second extension, the second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to a first extension and a second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 4). The recitation of the filter being for a cartridge containing a particular material is a recitation of intended use that does not further structurally limit the filter.

Claims 9-13, O'Brien further teaches the first extension is perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 4); the filter includes a filter element (14), wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 4); the first extension of each slit shaped opening extend in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 4); and the filter element has a shape of a substantially plane disc (fig. 1,4).

Claim 23, O'Brien teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet (2), an outlet (11) and at least a first filter (14) arranged at the outlet wherein the filter includes

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at least one slit shaped opening (15) which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is shorter than the first extension (fig. 2,4). The recitation of the cartridge containing a particulate material is a recitation of intended use and does not further structurally limit the cartridge.

Claims 32-36, O'Brien further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 2,4); the filter includes a filter element (14) wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 2,4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 4); the first extension extends towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 4); and the filter element has a shape of a substantially plane disc (fig. 2,4).

9. Claims 1, 5-7, 10, 11, 13, 18-21, 23, 28-30, 33, 34, 36 and 39-42 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Medworth US 5 976 370.

Claim 1, Medworth teaches a filter including at least one slit shaped opening (gap between (24) and (26)) having a first and second extension, the second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to a first extension and a second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 3). The recitation of the filter being for a cartridge containing a particular material is a recitation of intended use that does not further structurally limit the filter.

Claims 5-7, 10, 11, 13 and 18-21, Medworth further teaches the second extension is ~0.254mm (col. 3, lines 9-15); the filter includes a filter element (24 and 26) wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 3); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (Fig. 3); the filter element has a shape of a substantially plane disc (col. 2, lines 45-50); the filter element is formed by a first disc (24) and a second disc (26) which are arranged substantially parallel with each other and separated from each other by an interspace that form the slit shaped opening (fig. 3); the interspace is formed by distance members (36) arranged in the interspace between the discs each of the distance members having a predetermined height corresponding to the second extension (fig. 1,3); each of the distance members includes a projection extending from one of the first disc and the second disc (fig. 1,3); and the first disc is provided with at least one aperture forming an outlet passage to the interspace and the second disc is provided with at least one aperture forming an inlet passage from the interspace (fig. 3).

Claim 23, Medworth teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet, an outlet (22) and at least a first filter (24 and 26) arranged at the outlet wherein the filter includes at least one slit shaped opening (gap between (24) and (26)) which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is shorter than the first extension (fig. 3). The recitation of the cartridge containing a particulate material is a recitation of intended use and does not further structurally limit the cartridge.

Claims 28-30, 33, 34, 36 and 39-42, Medworth further teaches the second extension is ~0.254mm (col. 3, lines 9-15); the filter includes a filter element (24 and 26) wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 3); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (Fig. 3); the filter element has a shape of a substantially plane disc (col. 2, lines 45-50); the filter element is formed by a first disc (24) and a second disc (26) which are arranged substantially parallel with each other and separated from each other by an interspace that form the slit shaped opening (fig. 3); the interspace is formed by distance members (36) arranged in the interspace between the discs each of the distance members having a predetermined height corresponding to the second extension (fig. 1,3); each of the distance members includes a projection extending from one of the first disc and the second disc (fig. 1,3); and the first disc is provided with at least one aperture forming an outlet passage to the interspace and the second disc is provided with at least one aperture forming an inlet passage from the interspace (fig. 3).

10. Claims 1, 9-12, 14, 15, 23, 24, 32-35, 37, 44 and 52-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barlow US 6 776 907.

Claim 1, Barlow teaches a filter including at least one slit shaped opening (40) having a first and second extension, the second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to a first extension and a second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 4). The recitation of the filter being for a

cartridge containing a particular material is a recitation of intended use that does not further structurally limit the filter.

Claims 9-12, 14 and 15, Barlow further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a filter element, wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the first extension of each slit shaped opening extends in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 3,4); the filter element has a conical shape (fig. 3,4); and the filter includes a peripheral support portion connected to the filter element (fig. 3,4).

Claim 23, Barlow teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet, an outlet and at least a first filter (38) arranged at the outlet wherein the filter includes at least one slit shaped opening (40) which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is shorter than the first extension (fig. 1,3,4). The recitation of the cartridge containing a particulate material is a recitation of intended use and does not further structurally limit the cartridge.

Claim 24, Barlow further teaches a second filter (18) arranged at the inlet, the second filter includes at least one slit shaped opening (20), which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 1,5).

Claims 32-35, 37, Barlow further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a filter element, wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the first extension of each slit shaped opening extends in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 3,4); and the filter element has a conical shape (fig. 3,4).

Claim 44, Barlow teaches a cartridge including: an inner space, an inlet, an outlet and at least a second filter (38) arranged at the inlet wherein the second filter includes at least one slit shaped opening, which has a first extension and a second extension being substantially perpendicular to the filter direction and to the first extension, wherein the second extension is significantly shorter than the first extension (fig. 3,4).

Claims 52-57, Barlow further teaches the first extension is substantially perpendicular to the filter direction (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a filter element wherein the slit shaped opening extends through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the filter includes a plurality of slit shaped openings which extend through the filter element (fig. 3,4); the first extension of each opening extends in a radial direction towards a center point of the filter element (fig. 3,4); the filter element has a conical shape (fig. 3,4); and the filter includes a peripheral support portion connected to the filter element and abutting an inner wall of the cartridge (fig. 3).

11. Claims 22, 43 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kahana '214.

Kahana teaches the filter of claims 1, 23 and 44 but does not teach how the filter is made. “[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” In re Thorpe, 227 USDQ 964 (1985). The process of making the filter of Kahana is deemed a structural alternative to the process of injection molding.

12. Claims 2-8, 25-31 and 45-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kahana '214.

Claims 2, 25 and 45, Kahana teaches the filter and cartridge of claims 1, 23 and 44 where the filter has a length in the filter direction and where the filter has sufficient strength to be self supporting but does not teach the length in the filter direction being significantly greater than the second extension. The only difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is a recitation of relative dimension. [W]here the only difference between the prior art and the claims was a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not

perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device, *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 220 USPQ 777 (1984).

Claims 3-7, 26-30 and 46-50, Kahana teaches the filter and cartridge of claims 1, 23 and 44 but does not teach the specific dimensions of the second extension. The only difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is a recitation of relative dimension. [W]here the only difference between the prior art and the claims was a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device, *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 220 USPQ 777 (1984).

Claims 8, 31 and 51, Kahana teaches the filter and cartridge of claims 1, 23 and 44 where the filter is made of a plastic (col. 2, line 56) but does not teach the filter being polypropylene or polycarbonate. These polymers are very well known in the art to be used to make a filter and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention because of their resistance to corrosion, ease of manufacture and relatively cheap cost.

13. Claims 17, 38 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kahana '214 in view of Correge et al. US 4 421 646, Weis et al. US 3 730 348 and Marks US 3 317 044.

Kahana teaches the filter and cartridge of claims 10, 33 and 44 where the slit shaped opening of the filter element has a first and a second end but does not teach the second extension increasing from one end to the other. Changing the cross section of the slit over the length is only a change in the shape of the slit and is very well known in the art as shown in Correge, Weis and Marks. The configuration of the apparatus is a matter of choice which a person of ordinary skill in the art would have found obvious absent persuasive evidence that the particular configuration is significant, *In re Dailey*, 149 USPQ 47 (1966). Also, all the claimed elements, i.e. the shape of the slit, were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

14. **Claims 18-21 and 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kahana '214 in view of Medworth US 5 976 370.**

Medworth teaches a filter having a first disc (24) and a second disc (26) which are arranged substantially parallel and separated from each other by an interspace that forms a slit shaped opening

15. Claims 16 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barlow '907 in view of Richmond US 5 545 318.

Barlow teaches the filter and cartridge of claims 15 and 57 where the peripheral support portion has a peripheral surface but does not teach a plurality of ridges. Richmond teaches a peripheral support (66) for a filter that includes a plurality of ridges (88) projecting from the peripheral surface and abuts an inner wall of a cartridge, wherein a thin gap (90) is formed between the peripheral surface and the inner wall, the gap providing a further passage for fluid (fig. 4,8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the peripheral support as taught by Richmond with the filter of Barlow because the flange passages allow for increased flow through the filter (col. 6, lines 1-2).

Conclusion

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BENJAMIN KURTZ whose telephone number is (571)272-8211. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Benjamin Kurtz
Examiner
Art Unit 1797

/BK/ 8/8/08

/Krishnan S Menon/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797